

not to make a risky attempt of any kind. However, a better opportunity for going to Heligoland than I had hoped for was awaiting me. For several reasons it was not easy to understand, I should not give the exact details of the means by which I succeeded in getting to the island. It is sufficient to say that I got there in a perfectly honest and fair way through a gentleman whom I entertained in a distant country two years ago and who knows the right of Heligoland and the island extremely well.

When we left the little coast place in the Heligoland light in the afternoon it was already getting dark, and twenty minutes afterward the very few miserable lights of the coast were no longer visible and one could only see the lantern in front of our little steam launch. It was a pretty dangerous game to hurry along at full speed in these waters; it was dark that we could hardly see a yard ahead.

My companion told me to look in a certain direction, and after two or three minutes a light appeared. Torpedo boats were reconnoitering in the light and signalled to each other every few minutes.

The necessity of such signals was demonstrated by an accident which occurred in the middle of October, when reconnoitering ships hurried along with all lights out. Two of the last going German torpedo boats collided in the light, and were badly damaged, and one of them was in a sinking condition, on reaching Wilhelmshaven. I had heard of this in Lubeck, but it was all very much brought home to me as we went on in the pitch darkness of the Heligoland waters.

On arriving at Heligoland I had no difficulties whatsoever, thanks to my companion. I could do nothing and so none of interest till the next day, as I had to stay indoors.

In the morning I heard a heavy cannonade. The gunners were practising and trying new big guns. I was not allowed to go anywhere near them.

The appearance of the little island has been entirely changed since the outbreak of war. Instead of the beautiful little bathing place of olden days, one finds a huge fortress tremendously fortified.

SALUTE, NOT BATTLE.

Guns to Honor Sturdie Constructed Wrongly in Valparaiso.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—A despatch from Valparaiso says the report of a naval engagement off the Chilean coast between the British cruiser Newcastle and the German cruiser Dresden and converted warship Eitel Friedrich is not true. It arose from the fact that the Newcastle on meeting the Dresden, had been posted in honor of Vice-Admiral Sturdie, whose vessels sank the German fleet off the Falkland Islands.

The Australian cruiser Australia anchored in the bay of Valparaiso to-day.

MUST SALUTE GERMANS OR DIE.

Population of Belgian Town Warned to Respect Officers.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—A proclamation signed by Gen. Merschmann, the German commander at Grivegnée, Belgium, and by Burgomaster Hildebrand, has been posted in that town ordering all civilians in that locality to show deference to German officers by raising their hats or making a military salute. In case they are in doubt the officers are ordered to shoot all German soldiers. If they do not, the population is informed that the German military authorities will "take measures to have themselves respected by every means in their power by offenders against the order."

Whoever does not obey the order to "raise his arm" is "liable to the death penalty."

SAYS BRYAN AIDED BRUSSELS.

Germans Withdraw \$100,000,000 Levy Demand, Is Report.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—The Journal says that German proclamations announcing a levy of 500,000,000 francs (\$100,000,000) on Brussels have been pasted over and a report is current that the measure was withdrawn by the German Government after the occupied territory as the result of representations by Secretary of State Bryan, made through Brand Whitlock, the American Minister at Brussels. These representations, according to the reports were to the effect that the tax was in violation of the Hague convention.

The same paper says it is announced that the Germans have imposed a tax of 25 francs (\$5) on all unmarried persons more than 27 years old in Brussels.

BRYAN DENIES REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Secretary Bryan said today that he had received no information that Brand Whitlock, the American Minister at Brussels, had been concerned in dissuading the German military authorities from levying a war tax on Brussels. He said that if Mr. Whitlock had taken such action it was entirely in a personal and private capacity and without any instructions from Washington.

GERMANS TAKE BELGIAN FOOD.

Despite Protest Cooperative Stores at Ghent Are Visited.

By Central News.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 26.—Despatches from Ghent say that German soldiers visited the cooperative stores of the Voornet Society there and made huge requisitions. Alderman Anseels protested indignantly, but was forced to retire, a German officer threatening him with arrest if he insulted the troops.

TURKS CLAIM BIG VICTORY.

Capture of 6,000 Prisoners Near Old Is Reported.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 26.—The following official report was issued to-night: "Between Old and Id (Asia Minor) our troops gained a decisive victory. The battle was being continued with fresh successes. We have captured 6,000 prisoners, including a Colonel and a large quantity of ammunition and war material."

FIND GERMAN PETROL DEPOTS.

British Authorities Seize Fuel Intended for Invading Aeroplanes.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—The British military and naval authorities have discovered that a firm which for the past year has maintained an elaborate system of petrol depots on the coast of the British Isles and across the country is a German concern and was intended to supply German submarines and aircraft with fuel for raids on England and for the long planned invasion.

The discovery came about through information that German submarines and other motor driven craft had received supplies at the stations of this firm, known as the Motor Spirit Supply Company, hitherto supposed to be an English firm. The Government raided the stations, seizing considerable supplies of petrol found in them.

The news of the discovery has not yet been published in England.

DENY MAETERLINCK'S CHARGE.

Germans Say They Haven't Mined Ghent, Brussels and Bruges.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—The German Government has issued an official denial of the statement recently made by Maurice Maeterlinck, the Belgian writer, that the towns of Ghent, Bruges and Brussels have been mined or menaced with destruction. M. Maeterlinck said these places had been prepared for destruction in case the Germans had to retire from them before the attack of the Allies.

Germans Abandon Attack In Front of Polish Capital

Berlin Admits Army Is No Longer on Offensive on the Bzura and Petrograd Believes Invasion Is Broken —Russians Grip West Galicia.

VON HINDENBURG RUSHES TROOPS TO VISTULA

SUMMARY OF THE WAR NEWS.

The German Admiralty announces that a concerted attack by sea and aircraft was made yesterday on the German naval base in the mouth of the Elbe. The attack, it states, accomplished little and a British destroyer was set on fire by a bomb dropped from a German aeroplane.

A British submarine entered the Dardanelles and destroyed three of five mine series. The exploit was second in daring only to the achievement of the submarine B-11 which dived under the five rows of mines and sank the battleship Messudieh.

It is officially reported from Petrograd that the Germans have been thrown back across the Bzura river from a village near Sochaczew, thirty miles west of Warsaw, and have been lodged from the only position they occupied on the east bank of the river. In South Poland and Galicia, the battles have been favorable to the Russians.

The German War Office spoke of diminished activity in front of Warsaw and makes the plain statement, "we have ceased our attacks on the Bzura river." A successful movement by German troops along the River Pilzta is reported and the War Office adds that the situation farther south, in Galicia, is unchanged.

The French Government had no news to offer to the public concerning the fighting to-day, but the lack of news does not indicate any cessation in the fighting. There were violent engagements on Christmas Day all along the battle line. Paris reports a notable advance in upper Alsace and to a point near the town of Cernay. German counter attacks were repulsed between the Oise and the Aisne, in the region of Albert and at the western edge of the Argonne, and French artillery once more won laurels.

The German War Office emphasizes the assertion that German troops decisively defeated the British and Indian forces near St. Hubert, taking 19 officers and 818 men prisoners, and that 3,000 dead were left on the field. Successful minor engagements are reported from the region of Albert, from the region of the Aisne and from the Vosges.

It is reported from Paris that a Zeppelin dropped bombs in Nancy yesterday. The Zeppelin was shot down and wounded two. Five German aeroplanes flew over Warsaw and showered bombs on the city. Eight persons were killed and twenty-six wounded. A German aviator threw nine bombs on a small village (name unknown) on the evening of December 20.

FIERCE BATTLE RAGES NEAR MŁAWA AGAIN

Gen. von Hindenburg Rushes Troops From Thorn.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—It is officially announced by the Russian Government that the Germans have failed in their attempt to break the Russian centre in front of Warsaw. The expectation in this city is that Marshal von Hindenburg must order a retreat or find himself in the situation that ruined Napoleon in 1812.

The most definite news of German failure comes not from Petrograd, but from Berlin. The German War Office admits that the German forces along the River Bzura are no longer attacking. This admission, when taken in connection with recent statements by the Russians of detailed losses suffered by the Germans in attempting to force passage of the Bzura and Rakva, seems to show pretty clearly that the Germans have paid dearly for their invasion of Poland and that the loss of 50,000 killed, wounded and missing in the last two weeks has brought them no nearer to Warsaw.

The fighting in southern Poland along the Bzura and Rakva rivers has become the vital part of the campaign. In these regions the Germans are attempting to turn the Russian left wing, while an Austrian force, which advanced from Galicia to the line of the Nida, is trying to envelop a considerable part of the Russian army.

In the northern part of Poland and along the frontier of southern East Prussia the Germans have developed a strong attack in the last week. Defeated north of Plock and near Mława, and driven fifteen miles beyond their own frontier, they rallied and repulsed the offensive. Since then the fighting is again near Mława.

The Petrograd correspondent of the Times reports that Marshal von Hindenburg is making another attempt to drive the Russian army back to the line of the Nida, and that he is sending troops from Thorn to reinforce his army along the right bank of the lower Vistula.

A despatch received from Petrograd to-night says that the German left wing has been defeated. He took leave of the Czarina at Moscow, and she, with their son and two of the daughters, went to Tsarskoe-Selo. Jewish congregations gave the Czar 15,000 rubles (\$1,500) to be used for military purposes.

NO CHANGE ON VISTULA.

Russians Claim Capture of 4,000 on Nida River.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 26.—The following official report was issued to-night: "On the left bank of the Vistula the general position is without essential change. The Petrograd correspondent of the Times reports that the fighting on December 25 was of less desperate character, with the exception of the capture of 4,000 prisoners near the Nida river."

Hospital Sunday

To-day 47 Associated Hospitals ask you to help provide free treatment for the sick poor in New York.

Of the 7,000 beds in these hospitals, one in seven was empty all last year,—not for lack of waiting sufferers, but for lack of money for food, medical and surgical supplies and wages. The need is greater now. \$10 fills one bed for five days. Please send check to:

Charles Lanier, Treas., 50 Cedar St., or Mrs. Janice Smith, 105 Fifth Ave., Treasurer Woman's Auxiliary.

HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION

Saturday & Sunday

of that region bordering on the Pilzta, where throughout the night and day violent combats continued. Desperate fighting with the Austrians has been going on along the lower courses of the Nida river. On December 24 in that region we took prisoner sixty-eight officers and about 4,000 soldiers.

In Galicia the fighting along the whole front is favorable to the Russian armies.

"KAISER'S LAST THROW."

Emperor Seeks Favorable Peace Terms, Says Correspondent.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The Observer's Petrograd correspondent, telegraphing under yesterday's date, says: "Germany has reversed all her plans and it is doubtful whether military or political considerations have dictated the change."

"Having failed to crush France, which was the one hope Germany ever had of winning in this war, it now has become necessary to crush Russia and Germany has set about it. There was always a good sporting chance of succeeding in France, especially if Belgium and England had played the German game instead of their own. There never was a remotest chance of crushing Russia, who is much too big for any such operation. It is probable that they are not military calculations which have brought the Kaiser's main armies from the western to the Russian front."

"Whatever happens in Russia, the issue of the war is assured. By abandoning her original plans and concentrating her attention on Russia Germany has thrown away her last chance. It is not military considerations which brought the Kaiser's armies across from France to Russia. The stone wall tactics of the Anglo-French armies imposed an interminable war. Russia was fighting in the open and possibly some success might be scored against the Russian troops which would encourage the German nation, already feeling rather stale and disappointed. At any rate, Germany reckons that if she can defeat the Russian armies Russia will be true to her nature and will provide a softer cushion to land on than the other Allies when the final downfall comes."

Thinks Russia Soft Hearted.

"It is an admirable calculation, but it reckons without the Russian people. Even so, the Russian is, as past history abundantly shows, likely to prove less than hearted to the vanquished than either of the other Allies."

"Therefore, the Kaiser's last throw in this terrible game is to make Russia feel the weight of the mailed fist, not in the hope of winning, but to obtain better terms at the council table. For this end the War Lord has stiffened up the remnants of three beaten Austrian armies, and has sent his best troops, sprinkled freely throughout the mass, and brought over from the French frontier about twenty army corps."

"Other corps were withdrawn from the East Prussian front, which is now like the French front, left to rely upon its fortified positions and a large number of new formations of old men and young boys. These make a very formidable force. Indeed, it is believed that the German combined armies brought up against Russia now amount to 4,000,000 men."

"Russia had no sooner satisfied herself of the magnitude of the preparations against her than she took the only military measure possible to meet them. For eight days and nights the German attacks ended at the points where the Rivers Bzura, Rakva, and Pilzta must be crossed before the German armies can advance upon their objective, Warsaw and the middle Vistula. "The slaughter of these internecine attacks has been fearful. At one point alone the Germans left 7,000 dead in a single night. They eventually got across at two different points on two occasions, only to be annihilated."

"Such losses in the preliminary operations of crossing the rivers which cover the Russian front, though they prove the determination of the Germans, leave little ground to hope even for the most optimistic of the Kaiser's Generals that final success can be attained."

"The Germanic armies occupy a 300 mile front, their wings resting on the lower Vistula and the Carpathians. The Russian armies are within this curve. Fighting is in progress along the whole front, but for a whole week the German forces have not succeeded in making an advance across the line of the Russian defence."

SAYS AUSTRIA FAILED.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 26.—The military expert of the Novoye Vremya says: "The lack of success of the Austrian army on the Sanok-Lisko front devitalized all the Austrian operations in Galicia. The fate of Przemyśl has become a major factor with the Austrian General Staff, which placed great importance on the co-operation of the garrison in this fortress, with the army advancing through the Przemyśl River."

"The unsuccessful sorties of the garrison of the fortress and the failure to effect a junction with the field army caused the collapse of the entire Austrian position. The Przemyśl sorties were the last feverish efforts of the garrison's expiring energy."

"The fighting on the Bzura showed almost unbelievable endurance on the part of the Russian troops. This leads to the belief that, having held their positions for so long on the swampy banks of the Bzura, the Russian forces now can spring at the enemy and overwhelm him."

ADVANCE IN GALICIA.

VIENNA, via Berlin and London, Dec. 26.—The following official report was issued to-day: "Fighting occurred yesterday (Thursday) on the greater part of the front. We beat back several attacks near Magyar-Laterca. The enemy, who lost heavily, was driven back toward Liske (southwest of Przemyśl)."

"Between the Biala and the Wisle the Russians attacked all day Christmas and at night with great intensity. The situation on the Dunajec front is unchanged, with artillery fighting at some points."

"There is nothing to report from the Balkans."

RUSSIANS REPORT GAIN.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 26.—An official statement issued last night by the General Staff of the Caucasian army says that Turkish attacks in the Van region have been repulsed, but that otherwise quiet prevails in this theatre. The statement follows: "In the region of Duink, Turkish Armenia, the enemy attempted an offensive from different directions, but all the attacks were repulsed. On the other front there is no change."

White Rock Water

will help you start the New Year right

From the famous White Rock Mineral Springs, Waukesha, Wisconsin. Address 100 Broadway, New York.

TWO GERMAN SHIPS SUNK IN THE BALTIC

Russian Admiralty Learns Cruiser and Mine Layer Were Destroyed.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 26.—The Russian Admiralty received information to-day that the German cruiser Hertha and a German mine layer were sunk in the Baltic. The despatch gives no details of the loss of the two vessels.

In the absence of further information it is believed by the Admiralty officials that the Hertha was protecting the mine layer while the latter was operating along the Russian coast and that she was overtaken by a Russian cruiser.

A despatch from Petrograd by way of Paris on November 28 brought the report that a German cruiser, believed to be the Hertha, had been sunk by a mine near Libau. The report was not officially confirmed. The Hertha's class comprises five ships. All these vessels were used as training ships until the outbreak of the present war.

The Hertha was a protected cruiser launched in 1897, and was reconstructed in 1907. She displaced 5,791 tons and had a speed of 18 knots. Her armament comprised two 8.2 inch, two 5.8 inch and eight 3.4 inch guns and three torpedo tubes. She had a complement of 473 officers and men.

FRENCH SHIP SUNK.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—Italian despatches to the Matin quote Italian newspapers as authority for the statement that a French submarine attached to the fleet commanded by Vice-Admiral Lapeyriere has been sunk while attempting to torpedo Austrian battleships at the Austrian naval base of Pola.

The reports say that the crew were rescued and made prisoners.

A despatch from Rome says that an Austrian battleship has been towed to Monfalcone, on the Gulf of Trieste, for docking and repairs, as a result of damage caused by mines.

Other reports received here indicate that other Austrian ships having their base at Pola have suffered similar damage and are now undergoing repairs.

BRITISH LOSE TRADE.

BERLIN, via wireless to Sayville, L. I., Dec. 26.—A statement issued here to-day says: "British foreign trade during the months from August to November has dwindled enormously. Imports decreased \$62,569,000 (\$312,845,000), or 24.4 per cent, while the exports decreased still more, to the extent of \$78,226,000 (\$365,120,000), or 41.5 per cent. During November the decrease in British exports amounted to 45 per cent, which augurs sufficiently for the success of British commercial warfare."

A despatch from Rome says that Prussian Ministers together contributed 30,000 marks (\$2,840) for Christmas presents for soldiers without relatives or for poor Germans, it was announced here to-day.

TURKS ATTACK CREW OF U. S. MERCHANT SHIP

American Cruiser Threatens to Bombard Tripoli, Say Athens Despatches.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—Despatches from Athens report that the Turkish authorities at Tripoli, Syria, refused to permit the British and French Consuls and a number of British and French nationals to leave the port on an American merchant steamer under convey of an American cruiser.

The reports say that following the action of the authorities a Turkish crowd attacked the crew of the merchant ship while the American cruiser was in the harbor. The cruiser threatened to bombard the town, the despatch says, and the attack ceased. Then the cruiser escorted the vessel to Dedagutch.

DANIELS ORDERS REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The Government, through the Secretary of the Navy, has called upon Capt. Oman of the armored cruiser North Carolina to make a report immediately as to whether or not threats were made against American sailors of a commercial ship at Tripoli, in Syria.

Despatches from Athens to-day stated that threats had been made against American sailors who were ashore. It was also stated that the Turkish authorities had sought to prevent the departure of the American, British and French Consuls. The captain of the American ship of-war is reported to have made threats of bombarding the place because of this action of the Turks, but principally because of the threats against American merchant sailors.

500 DIE IN RAILROAD CRASH.

German Troop Train and Hospital Train in Collision.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—A Reuter's correspondent at Warsaw telegraphs that a German troop train and a hospital train, both running at full speed, were in collision at Kalisz, Poland, causing the death of 400 men and injuring 100.

According to the correspondent, the troops were coming from East Prussia and the hospital train was carrying wounded officers back to Germany. More than twenty cars were wrecked.

The despatch says an investigation of the accident revealed that a switch had been thrown at the moment before the crash. The station master, switchmen and others have been arrested.

French in Alsace to Strike Blow at Heart of Germany

Big Guns Sent to Support New Offensive, Paris Believes —French Forces Have Been Advanced Beyond Thann to Cernay.

GERMAN ATTACKS REPULSED, FRENCH ASSERT

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—The Government had no news to give out to-night regarding the fighting to-day, but the success of the French armies yesterday made an acceptable Christmas present for the nation. Particularly noteworthy was the advance in Upper Alsace, where the French troops reached a position near the town of Cernay. It is no longer a secret here that the operations in Alsace are of constantly growing importance, and that a tremendous stroke is to be attempted very soon.

It is possible to state that an invasion of Germany had to be postponed until the French artillery was brought up to a point where it overmatched the German. That has been accomplished. Gen. Joffre is believed to have moved his powerful new field guns have been sent into Alsace. To-day there was probably the same character of operations in Flanders and northern France as existed yesterday, lively artillery engagements and repeated counter attacks by the Germans. Bad weather interfered with military movements. A fog has hung over northern France for several days. The night commencing to-day.

No important news has yet been received this evening regarding conditions on the front.

A Christmas Day Battle.

One of the hardest fought battles of Christmas Day was at Noulette, west of Lens. Other sharp engagements were at Boisselle, northeast of Albert and at Lihons, which is northwest of Peronne. In the latter region the fight was for the possession of a trench which has changed hands several times. Several days ago it was captured from the Germans, who retook it later. Yesterday they were again forced to surrender the line.

Between the Oise and the Aisne the Germans were extremely active, delivering a strong attack at Chivy. Eastward near Perthes the French artillery was victorious, silencing German batteries. Particular mention is made of the repulse of a German counter attack which was delivered on a front of 1,500 yards. The text of the report issued this afternoon was as follows:

There have been moderate artillery exchanges on the front from the sea to the Lys. On the Lys itself a heavy fog has made operations impossible. Between the Lys and the Oise we have repulsed several counter attacks of the enemy, notably at Noulette, to the west of Lens; at Boisselle, northeast of Albert, and at Lihons, to the west of Chaulnes, where a trench captured from the enemy was lost and then recaptured by us after a spirited engagement.

Between the Oise and the Aisne—Reports from this locality declare

that during the day of December 24 a very strong German attack was repulsed at Chivy, to the northeast of Souilly.

German Guns Silenced.

In the region of Perthes our artillery silenced the batteries of the enemy which were bombarding the trenches recently occupied by our troops. Two strong German counter attacks were repulsed during the night of December 24-25.

Yesterday, December 25, a former counter attack of particular severity, delivered on a front of 1,500 metres (1 1/2 miles) with important bodies of troops, was completely checked.

In the Argonne and between the Meuse and the Moselle there is nothing to report.

Upper Alsace December 25 was marked by perceptible progress in front of Cernay (three miles west of Thann and nine miles northeast of Mulhouse). We reached the outskirts of the forest on the hills to the west of the town, and here we have our positions in spite of several counter attacks. We occupy also the outskirts of Aspach, the valley and the heights, which dominate Aspach on the west.

The absence of news from the region of Verdun, from the Argonne and from the area in Lorraine occupied by French troops does not indicate that there has been less activity in these districts, but merely that the operations there were relatively unimportant for the time being. The advance of the French armies in a wide arc around Verdun is being steadily maintained.

LINER TAKES RELIEF SUPPLIES.

Total of Belgian Food Now Reported at \$737,853.

The French liner Chicago, which sailed yesterday for France, had on board 25 cases of clothing and medical supplies, which were collected and forwarded by the Red Cross.

August Belmont, treasurer, reported yesterday that the Committee of Missions had grown to \$91,130. Among yesterday's contributions was \$266 from Mrs. Mary Soups.

The Belgian Relief Fund reached a total yesterday of \$737,853, of which \$735 was received during the day. The Secours National, of which Mrs. Whitney Warren is treasurer, has received \$49,877. The American Ambulance Hospital Fund, of which J. P. Morgan is treasurer, added \$2,376 to its total, making \$297,736 in all.

Hand made fabrics from Germany, Austria and Hungary; wooden shoes from Belgium; toys from Russia and pottery from England are among the wares displayed at the Popular Shop in the second street across from the library, which are offered at a "sharing" price. Half of the purchase price is contributed to the relief funds of the various countries at war.

Bradshaw & Co.

22-24-26 WEST 34TH ST.

Our Semi-Annual 50% Discount Sale

This sale differs from all others. It is not made up of odds and ends or broken lines, but includes our entire high class stocks without reserve or restriction.

50% Will Be Deducted at Time of Purchase from Original Prices

SUITS		COATS	
WERE	NOW	WERE	NOW
\$15.00 Cheviot Sport.....	\$7.50	\$6.50 Fancy Mixture.....	\$3.25
\$15.00 Men's Wear Serge.....	\$7.50	\$10.00 Plaid Mixture.....	\$5.00
\$17.50 Wide Wale Redingote.....	\$8.75	\$12.50 Belled Sport.....	\$6.25
\$20.00 Fur Trimmed Broadcloth.....	\$10.00	\$12.50 Full Length Cheviot.....	\$6.25
\$22.50 Braid Trimmed Poplin.....	\$11.25	\$15.00 Belled Chinchilla.....	\$7.50
\$25.00 Fur Trimmed Broadcloth.....	\$12.50	\$15.00 Cravenette Raincoats.....	\$7.50
\$25.00 Fur Trimmed Covert.....	\$12.50	\$18.50 Fur Trimmed Corduroy.....	\$9.25
\$29.50 Fur Trimmed Velvet.....	\$14.75	\$18.50 Fur Trimmed Zibeline.....	\$9.25
\$35.00 Belled Gabardine.....	\$17.50	\$22.50 Saltex Arabian Cloth.....	\$11.25
\$35.00 Short Waisted Gabardine.....	\$17.50	\$25.00 Saltex Seal Plush.....	\$12.50
\$35.00 Braid Trimmed Velvet.....	\$17.50	\$25.00 Broadcled Velour.....	\$12.50
\$45.00 Imported Broadtail Cloth.....	\$22.50	\$29.50 Full Lined Broadcloth.....	\$14.75
\$48.00 Fur Trim'd Broadtail Cloth.....	\$24.00	\$35.00 Belled Touring.....	\$17.50
\$58.00 3-Piece Costume.....	\$29.00	\$45.00 Fur Collar Velour.....	\$22.50
\$125.00 Silk Velour.....	\$62.50	\$55.00 Fancy Broadtail Cloth.....	\$27.50

DRESSES		FUR DEP'T	
WERE	NOW	WERE	NOW
\$12.50 Chiffon and Lace.....	\$6.25	\$50.00 Pony Skin Coats.....	\$25.00
\$15.00 Dressy Serge.....	\$7.50	\$65.00 Lustrous Caracul Coats.....	\$32.50
\$15.00 Satin Combination Serge.....	\$7.50	\$125.00 Hudson Seal Coats.....	\$62.50
\$16.50 Crepe Meteor and Satin.....	\$8.25	\$285.00 Persian Lamb Coats.....	\$142.50
\$25.00 Fancy Crepe Meteor.....	\$12.50	\$20.00 Black Russian Hare Sets.....	\$10.00
\$25.00 Fancy Charmeuse.....	\$12.50	\$37.50 Hudson Seal Sets.....	\$18.75
\$25.00 Satin Evening.....	\$12.50	\$45.00 Fox Sets.....	\$22.50
\$35.00 Embroidered Gabardine.....	\$17.50	\$69.50 Skunk Sets.....	\$34.75
\$45.00 Handsome Beaded Robe.....	\$22.50	\$98.00 Dark Mink Sets.....	\$49.00
\$45.00 Crepe Meteor and Chiffon.....	\$22.50	\$98.00 Mandsome Ermine Set.....	\$49.00
\$55.00 Elaborate Evening.....	\$27.50	\$32.50 Hudson Seal Melon Muffs.....	\$16.25
\$65.00 Fancy Afternoon.....	\$32.50	\$35.00 Civet Cat Melon Muffs.....	\$17.50
\$65.00 Rich Black Evening.....	\$32.50	\$45.00 Beaver Melon Muffs.....	\$22.50

<u>SKIRTS</u>		<u>GIRLS' DEP'T</u>	
WERE	NOW	WERE	NOW
All Wool Plaid and Mixture.....	\$1.00	\$7.50 Cheviot Coats.....	\$3.75
\$5.90 Corduroy.....	\$2.95	\$7.50 Chinchilla & Mixture Coats.....	\$3.75
\$5.90 Plaid or Stripe.....	\$2.95	\$10.00 Corduroy and Zibeline Coats.....	\$5.00
\$5.90 Navy or Black Serge.....	\$2.95	\$1.50 Wash Dresses.....	\$0.75
\$7.90 Duotone Cheviot.....	\$3.95	\$2.00 Fine Lingerie Dresses.....	\$1.00
\$10.00 Imported Serge.....	\$5.00	\$3.00 Serge and Plaid Dresses.....	\$1.95
\$11.50 Covert.....	\$5.75	\$7.90 Fine Serge Dresses.....	\$3.95
\$17.50 Rich Black Broadcloth.....	\$8.75	\$10.00 Serge & Wool Plaid Dresses.....	\$5.00